## WASHINGTON.

House Bill Pensioning Mrs. Lincoln.

Another National Holiday Established.

THE WASHBURN-LOPEZ INVESTIGATION.

Minister Washburn Sustained---Resolutions Censuring Admiral Davis.

Decline of Spanish Authority in Cuba.

The Washburn-Paraguayan Investigation—
The Resolutions to Be Reported.
The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will probably make a report to the House to-morrow of the Paraguay-Lopez-Washburn investigation. As aiready stated in these despatches, the committee is report to be made. While there may not be two re-ports it is thought there will be two sets of resolutions. The majority of the committee will report six resolutions for the action of the House. The Minister Washburn promptly to the coun to which he was duly accredited Minister of the United States. The second will declare that Messrs. Bliss and Master man were properly connected with the United States Legation as part of the suite of Minister Washburn, and that as such they were entitled to the protection of the flag of the United States. The third will declare that the arrest and imprisonment of Bliss and Masterman by President Lopez was a gross violation of the law of nations and an insult to the United States. The fourth will censure Admirat Davis for receiving Bliss and Masterman from Lopez as prisoners, and for detaining them as prisoners on board the United States steamer Wasp; the fifth approves the action of the President of the United States in withdrawing General McMahon as United States Minister from Paraguay, but it does not censure the clares it to be the duty of the officers of the United States navy to co-operate with and to aid the diplomatic representative of the government in carrying out all orders and laws when they do not conflict with the regular orders of the Navy Department. It is understood that none of these resolutions received the unanimous the committee. Messrs, Swann and Willard dissented from them entirely and will probably empody their views in separate resolu

Decline of Spanish Power in Cuba-Fend Be-

tween the Regulars and Volunteers.
would appear that the only foundation for the stery that a coalition between the volunteers of Cuba and the patriot army has occurred is to be found in the reported unpleasantness between Captain General De Rodas and Count Valmaseda. When De Rodas took the field in the district where Valmaseda commanded a question arose ato the seniority of the rank. De Rodas and Valma seda are both lieutenant generals in the Spanisi army. But Valmaseda's commission is the older of the two. According to the rules of the Spanish army this seniority of date would not permit Valmaseda to act under De Rodas as a military officer, and it is said that this circum stance led him to withdraw or resign, or refuse to obey. Whatever the precise fact may be, it is be lieved here that there has been no personal difficulty in the case, and that there is no truth whatever in the report that the volunteers and Cubans have a private understanding or concert lof action. But that the querors of the Spaniards in Cuba is not doubted in official circles here. This, it is believed, will be done without the co-operation of the patriot army. Our government has information tending to show that the purely Spanish influence is waning in Cuba and that the volunteers are gaining a strength and power which must speedily result in a crisis disastrous to Spanish rule. Letters from American agents leaders, with the exception of De Rodas himself. are incompetent, and that they will never, as at present managed or guided, accomplish anything.

The government has, up to this morning, received no official despatches in the least degree confirming or strengthening the report that volunteers have seized Morro Castle, as recently reported.

Return of General Jordan from Cuba. A prominent friend of Cuban independence say the reason why General Jordan left the Cuban army year, which time has expired; but he is now on his way to this country, accompanied by two secretaries. as an accredited agent of the insurgents.

The Seizure of the Aspinwall-A Big Bill for Damages.
The owners of the American steamer Aspinwall,

which was seized by the Spaniards and afterward released on demand by Secretary Fish, have made a very big claim for damages. They want a good round sum for the act of seizure, and \$300 pe day likewise for detention, and expect they will get it all. It is said here, however, that they have little chance of realizing their blissful expecta tions. Information at the State Department leads to the conclusion that the entire value of the vesse is not more than about \$10,000, and that the rea damage sustained by the owners is infinitely less than that claimed. A Strange Face in the House-An Independ.

ent Democratic Vote.

Hon. John Morriescy, the so long invisible member of Congress from your city, dropped down upon us his brother representatives on both sides of the House. John looked fresh and happy, notwithstanding recent hard whacks from Tammany, and made his appearance in his long abandoned and vacant seat arrayed in fine broadcloth and immacrilate linen. He was welcomed by republicans as well as democrats, and signalized his re-entrée by a piece of independent unpartisan voting. Dickey, of Peensylvania, had introduced a resolution to pay Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the martyred President lar roll, and though some republican members under the lead of objector Benjamin, opposed the thing, John Morrissey, democrat though he hesitatingly gave his vote in favor of relief for the widow of Oki Ake Lincoln. The resolution passed by a handsome majority, three or four other demecrats having independence enough to vote for it. It is thought there will be no difficulty about obtaining the passage of the resolution in the Senate.

Payment of Soldiers' Bounties. The Supreme Copet decided some time ago that soldiers who enlisted under the call of the President for troops on the 4th of May, 1861, are entitled to \$100 bounty. The Second Comptroller of the Trea sury has decided that soldiers who enlisted under the call of July 22, 1851, are not entitled to matter and to give the soldiers who enlisted in July the same chance as those who enlisted in May, Mr. Hamilton Ward, of New York, introduced a joint resolution to-day which provides that the soldiers who enlisted under the call of the President of July 22, 1861, for troops, shall be entitled to the bounty of \$100 whenever they would have become entitled to the same had they callsted under the call of May 4.

In order to meet a difficulty which has arisen about paying bounties to soldiers who were not regularly mustered out by the expiration of their term of enlistment, but who were discharged by order of the War Department, Mr. Ward introduced a joint resolution which' provides that an act of Congress entitled "An act in relation to additional bounties and for other purposes," approved

Maron 3, 1869, shall be so construed as to embrace those soldiers whose discharges shall show that they were discharged by order of the War Department. Stirring Up the Administration on the Subject of the Alabama Claims. Mr. Harvey C. Calkin, of New York, made an effort

to-day to get a resolution through the House instruct ing the President to demand a settlement of the Alabama claims from Great Britain, in order that the money due honest claimants who suffered from the depredations of the Confederate cruiser Alabama might be paid. Mr. Calkin demanded the previous question upon the passage of the resolution, and was sustained by forty-seven members of the House. Of course there was a majority against it, and on motion of General Banks it was referred to the Comgarded as significant, showing that Congress is disposed to leave the management of this question to the Executive, without interference.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.
The Committee on Indian Affairs met again to-day. General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was before them. The consideration of the Indian Ap-propriation bill was resumed and finished. Although the House made many material reductions in the amounts the Senate Committee has, in a majority of cases, restored the appropriations to the sum fixed in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Telegraph Cables Between California and Asia. sentatives for an ocean cable between New York and Holland, under a concession granted by the King of Holland, October, 1869, provides that it shall be continued from New York by wires over the continent of America, and by cable from the Pacific coast to China and Japan; \$10,000,000 seven per cent bonds to be issued for wires and cables from Europe to the Pacific coast; \$10,000,000 for cables from the Pacific coast to Asia; the bonds secured on the wires, cables and property of the company; the government to use the wires and cables of the company one hour each day without charge and two additional hours, if needed, at half the tariff rates. The bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company and to facilitate telegraph communication between America and Asia neets with much favor. No opposition has yet been expressed against it. Week after next Mr. Cyrus W. Field will return to Washington to give information on the subject before several of the committees.

Railrond.
The Senate to-day passed the bill annulling the Territorial laws of Wyoming under which the present court of that Territory assumes jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad in the

Annulling Territorial Laws-The Union Pacific

suit of James W. Davis for ties furnished the road. Phis action was in consequence of the information just received from Cheyenne that Judge Howe pro poses to order a receiver unless the company pay the sum demanded or deposit in court \$500,000 as security for any judgment that Davis may recover. The company refuse to make the deposit, claiming that they do not owe Davis, and even if they did no such proceeding could be legal until a judgment be first obtained in the usual form; and they have given orders to their superintendent to stop the running of the road if the Court shall undertake to put a receiver in possession.

Number and Tonnage of United States Merchant Vessels.

The monthly report (No. 7) of the Bureau of Statis-

tics, now in press, contains, besides other valuable and interesting matter, a statement showing the number of vessels and amount of tonnage belonging to each of the several States on the 30th of June, 1869. The total number of vessels was 26,393, with a tonuage of 3,744,319, of which 7,175 vessels, representing a tonnage of 1,319.956, belonged to New York; to Massachusetts 2,870, with 471,642 tons; to Maine 2,944 vessels, with 443,777 tons; Ohio 1,128 vessels, with 146,036 tons; to Illinois 827 vessels, with 124,694 tons, and to Michigan 739 vessels, porarily registered was 1,033, with a tonnage of 401,046, making a grand total of 27,425 vessels and

4,145,365 tons.

Expediting Business in the Senate. dar under the rule adopted about ten days since. equence, is marvellous. How long the Senate will be able to restrain itself in this unparelleled manner is a question, but it is supposed that the country is to be favored with no more oratorical efforts this session. There are a variety of themes recuperative powers of the Senate are extraordi-When we do come to another blow it will be more than a squall. The abolition of the franking

privilege is the first of the special orders. Resolution of the Nebraska Legislature in In the House to-day Representative Taffe, of No. braska, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of that State relative to the postal telegraph

system. It recites that system. It recites that

Whereas a bill has been introduced in the Congress of the United States providing for the establishment of a postal telegraph; and whereas, in the indepment of this Legislature, such a measure would subserve tile interests of the people by promoting and fostering a system of cheap communication between every portion of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby instructed to employ their votes and influence in favor of the bill for such a system of postal telegraph.

Amnesty.

Amnesty.

amnesty oaths were taken under the proclamations respectively of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. They are of record in the State Department.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION

Resolutions of the Convention at Washing ton-A Higher Standard of Medical Educa-tion Needed-Meeting of the American Medical Association. WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

The National Convention of Medical Colleges has passed the preamble and resolutions ofered by Professor Logan setting forth thatered by Professor Logan setting forth mat— As this Convention has falled to secure the assent of a majority of the regular medical colleges of the United States to the system of improvement is medical education recommended at its last session, and as it is the opinion of this Convention that the best means of gradual improve-ment in medical education that can be inaugurated in the medical colleges of this country will be found in the as-sociated action of such colleges as will unite for that pur-vene. \*\*Seclived.

sociated action of such colleges as will unite for that pur-pose; resolved,

First—That a committee of nine be appointed,
whose duty it shall be to communicate with the faculties of all the regular medical colleges in the United States, with the view to ascertain how many and which may be willing to become members of an association of medical colleges, having for its prime object the improvement of the medical adjustion.

education. See mid-That the chairman of said committee be instructed, as soon as he shall have received affirmative replies from the regular colleges, to inform such faculty so consenting of the fact, and to request that each faculty elections or more delegates to convene on the Friday before the day appointed for the meeting of the American Medical Association is 1871, and at the place of meeting chosen by that body said delegates to be ruly authorized to pleage their respective families to whatever definite plans of improvement in medical education may be adopted by the body in convexiton.

ment in medical education may be adopted by the body in convention.

Third—It is hereby recommanded that said delegates organize themselves in behalf of their respective institutions into a permanent association of medical colleges for the above mentioned object, and with the view of co-operating with the American Medical Association and the profession at large te accomplish so desirable an end.

Fourth—That Prof. N. S. Daris, the chairman of the committee apointed by this body at its last session to communicate with the medical colleges on the same subject, be made chairman of this committee, and that the committee be authorized to fill any securics which may occur in its ranks.

The Chair appointed the following as the committee:—

mittee:—
Prof. S. N. Davis, of Illipois; Samuel Logan, New Orleans; A. O. Harsmer, St. Louis; T. Garvin, Leuisville; S. D. Gross, Philadelphia; G. G. Blackman, Cincinnati; G. C. Shattuck, Boston; A. C. Pout,

Convention adjourned sine die. prise the most eminent medical men in the United States. After organizing the work of the several departments will be apportioned. At eight o'clock P. M. the association will pay their respects to the Pre-sident and Mrs. Grant.

The American Medical Association-No Affiliation with Colored Physicians.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

The Committee on Credentials of the American Medical Association of the United States, which assembles here to-morrow, refused at a preliminary meeting to-night to receive the credentials of the delegates from the National Medical Society, a new delegates from the National Medical Society, a new organization of the District of Columbia; also those from the Howard University Medical Department, and from three hospitals and the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Georgetown College. The reason assigned is their consultation with colored obysicians, notwithstanding they have been regularly graded. All the white physicians, as well

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Semion. SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870.

WABHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

ERPORTS FROM COMMITTERS.

Mr. WILSOM, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported adversely upon the following subjects, the further consideration of which was, upon his motion, indefinitely postponed:—A petition from retired army officers praying to be allowed full salaries; memorial of the Universal Feace Society against any increase in the number of cadets at the Military Academy; John resolution for the better protection of the frontiers of Texas; alse petitions for the aboliton of the Military Academy. He also reported favorably to the House the John resolution for the pay of one year's salary for the benefit of the family of the late denoral John A. Rawlins. Placed on the calendar.

The Committees on Claims and Pensions reported adversely to numerous applications for relief.

for the benefit of the family of the late General John A. Rawlins. Placed on the calendar.

The Committees on Claims and Pensions reported adversely
to numerous applications for relief.

Mr. Roses, trep.) of Kan., from the Committee on Indian
Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution directing the
Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the Indians
Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends for certain lands in
the Shawnes Reservation. Passed

Mr. MOERILL, (rep.) of Vt., offared a resolution directing
the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of
amending the patent laws so that the free uss of every
patent hereafter issued shall be retained for the use of the
United States in all the departments.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., offered a resolution to pay O.

B. Hart, claiming a seat in the Senate from Florids, mileage
and the usual compensation of a Senator from the presentation of his credentials until the decision of the case.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Sawyer, frep.) of S. C., introduced a bill amending the law establishing the Court of Claims. He said the act ereating the court as amended required claimants to prove their loyalty in all cases, whether arising before, during or since the robelion. His bill would enable parties having claims against the United States, but not in any way connected with the robelion, to go info court without such proof.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Jadiciary.

ENNOROUS THE FOURTERENT AMENDMENT.

Mr. POOL, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and to secure and protect the rights, privileges and the means of the vindicator. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pool's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for per-Mr. Pool's bill provides that it shall be unlawful for persons to combine or conspire together to violate, hinder or impede any of the rights meant to be secured by the fourteenth amendment, or either directly or indirectly to coerce, intimidate, treat with violence, refuse to employ, discharge from employment or otherwise liqure or oppress any clitzen of the United States, with intent to deter or restrain him from the exercises of such rights, or because of his having exercised the same. Such offences shall be punishable by the United States threuit courts by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Finally, the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the foregoing provisions and to cause to be disbanded and dispersed all combinations of persons conspiring to violate any of them.

The calendar, the regular order of business until Saisbed, was then proceeded with.

The bill to make up difference.

The bill to make up difference.

The bill to make up difference in land grants to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon, was passed.

The bill to granting lands and right of way in Missouri and The bill granting lands and right of way in Missouri and

graph the should of hear the thirty-sixth parasite of north latipassed.

Mr. Flanagan, (rep.) of Texas, called up the House bill
extending for thirty days the time within which persons
elected to office in Texas may take the oath of office prescribed in the act admitting Texas to representation.

By the bill was passed, but was subsequently taken up and
amended in some particulars and again passed.

The till to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior,
extending to them the state system of credits, was passed.

The till to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior,
extending to them the state system of credits, was passed.

The till to regulate credits to prisoners for good behavior,
extending to them the state system of credits, was passed.

Oncides, giving them twelve months' pay, was amended on
motion of Mr. Chaols, to authorize commissions and the
corresponding increase of pay to officers who by their absence were not examined with their classes, but had since
been confirmed by the Senate, in several cases the confirmation being after their death.

Mr. Chaolis, rep.) of N. H., remarked that similar bills
had been passed in the cases of the Cumberland and the
Congress. The bill was passed.

The bill authorizing the payment of the amount awarded to
Esteban G. Monton, a citizen of Peru, under the elaims of the
convention between the JUnited, States and Peru, of Deceraber 4, 1868, coming my. Nr. Sumark advocated the payment
of the claim as a means of securing payment of the American claims against the Peruvian government.

oer 4, 1808, coming up, Mr. Summer advocated the payment of the claim as a means of securing payment of the American claims against the Peruvian government.

Mr. Envands, trey of Vt., said he believed the claim to be an unadulterated fraud, that it would not bear investigation, and that the claimant had already been paid four times over.

Discussion arising the bill went over under the rule.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 2070, BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED. By WARD, (rep.) of N. Y. --In relation to bounties and ad-

ditional bounties.

By Mr. Wheeler, (rep.) of N. Y.—To incorporate the
Loan and Trust Company of the United States.

By Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y.—To remove all legal and po-By Mr. O'NIELL, (rep.) of Pa .- To authorize the appoin ment of Shipping Co mmissioners by United States judges to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen in the

superintent the shipping and discoarge of scalled in the merchant marine.

By Mr. Stonk, (dem.) of Md.—To regulate appeals or writs of error from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. Shillion, (rep.) of La.—To extend the provisions of the act of the 27th of July, 1868, allowing the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error.

By Mr. Shillion, (rep.) of Ohio—To authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomotic service from foreign covernments.

Ry Mr. STIVENSON, (reg.) of Ohio—To authorize citizens of the United States to accept diplomotic service from foreign governments.

By Mr. Van Trump, (dem.) of Ohio—Recliting that the government has had to pay \$4,87,530 interest on the bonds of the Facilic Railroad Companies, which those companies should have paid, and that the government has also paid those companies \$1,934,074 for transportation of troops and freight, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain hereafter all moneys that may be due by the government to such companies as indemnity for the interest on the railroad bonds paid by the government.

By Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Ohio—To repeal the proviso of the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1988, which limits applications for pensions to a period of five years from the origin of the cause for pension.

By Mr. ANTRIL, (dem.) Cal.—To relinguish interest of the United States in certain lands to San Francisco, also for relief of J. Ross Browne, late Commissioner to China.

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—Declaring the intention of Congress to maxing grants of land, and in allowing entry of rejected Mexican land grants; also to incorporate the Pacific Cable Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between California and China.

By Mr. WILKINSON 'rep.) of Min.—To incorporate the Washington Transation between America and Europe.

By Mr. TAFFE, (rep.) of Nch.—A joint resolution of the Nebraska Legislature in refrence to postal telegraph.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the interior to place the name of Mary Lincoln, willow of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, on the pension roil, and to allow and pay her a pension at the rate of \$6,000 per annum from and after the pasage of the act. Under the operation of the previous question the bil was passed—year 27; nays 51.

Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Fa., introduced a bill directing the secretary of the Interior of place the name of Mary Lincoln, willow of Abraham Lincoln, late President

ns.
1002E. (rep.) of N. J., offered a similar resolution to
0.0 to Frank Morey, for expenses in contesting the
1 in the Fifth Congressional dustrict of Louisiana
sterence. Elections.

Mr. MOGE. (rep.) of N. J., offered a similar resolution to pay #4,00 to Frank Morey, for expenses in contesting the election in the Fifth Congressional district of Louisians. Same reference.

By Mr. Birth, (sem.) of N. J.—Requesting the President to intercede with the 'British or Canadian authorities for the pardon of John Gallagher, of New Jersey, captured with the Fenians and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Adopted.

By Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y.—Declaring it to be the entiment of the American people that immediate reparation sentiment of the American people that immediate reparation should be made by the government of Great Britain for the destruction of vessels belonging to clipsens of the United States by the piratical steamer Alabama'and other steamers of like character, and requesting the President to press the Alabama claims to an immediate settlement, so that clipsens may be promptly remourcated for their losses and the national honor maintained.

tional honor maintained.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 40 refused to motion of Mr. BANKS the resolution of Mr. BANKS the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Mr. SCHENCE, (rep.) of Ohio, Introduced a joint resolution declaring that as the 30th of May was the day appointed and accustomed to be used for the decoration of the graves of the soldiers who died in war in defence of the Union against rebellion, a public holiday be forever observed as such by the people of the United States. Passed without a division.

Mr. Nielack, (dem.) of Ind., introduced a joint resolution for the payment of bounty to all soldiers who were mustered into the service under the President's proclamation of the 3d of May, 1881. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Military Affairs.

THE TARIPP BILL.

The House then, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The pending paragraph was that as to the telegraph cables. It was amended so as to read: -0 nall insuited telegraphe of the celetric caples for submarine purposes, and on all telegraphic wire, forty per cent ad valurem.

The next paragraph was that taxing hair pins made from wire fifty ner cent ad valurem.

or escuric capies for submarine purposes, and on all tele-graphic wire, forty per cent of arborem.

The next paragraph was that taxing bair pins made from wire fity per cent of autorem.

Mr. BEOOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce the duty to the present rate, thirty-five per cent. Rejected.

Mr. HOAR, (rep. of Mass., moved to insert the following:— On machine card clothing and hand cards, whether of iron, steel or brass wire stuck in leather, cloth, rubber or paper, or however manufactured, fity per cent as wolvers.

After explanation and discussion the question was taken by tellers, but a quorum not voting, the Chairman caused the roll to be called and reported the names of the absentees to the House; 158 remainers answered to their names. The count was again taken and the amendment was agreed to by \$1 to \$7.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. Schenox,

Si to 87.

The succeeding paragraph was, on motion of Mr. Schrnok, amended so as to read "on Iron, of any size or description not stherwise provided for, one cent per pound," &c.

The next paragraph, referring to chans, was, on motion of Mr. Schrnok, struck out.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. Schrnok, amended so as to read, "on wrought from washers, nuts, boits or rivets, wholly or partially insished, of all description, punched or unpunched, two and a half cents per pound."

nound!"
Mr. SOHERCK moved to insert an additional paragraph, as follows:—"On wrought from hinges, weighing not less than two pounds to the dozen pairs, twenty-five per cent ad entorem, in addition to the present duty." Agreed to.
The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of three cents per pound on wrought iron, weided pipes, tubes and

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of three scenic per pound on wrought iron, welded pipes, tubes and fues of all descriptions.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to reduce the duty to two and a baif cents per pound, and argued that that duty over sixy-seven dollars a ton was certainly sufficient protection for the four establishments engaged in this manufacture. In reply to a question by Mr. Ediridge, he said that it would be an ad colored duty of from 97 to 115 per cent—an enormous duty to be imposed on water pipes and gas pipes. The amendment was rejected.

The next paragraph was that imposing a duty of two and a half cents par pound on tinned from, known as tin plates, and on from or it in plates gateanized, &c.

Mr. SCHENOK in oved to amend the paragraph by making it read, "on from or tin plates gateanized, co on iron or tin plates gateanized, co on iron or tin plates gateanized, with the content of the paragraph. Adopted.

The next paragraph, taxing horse and mule shoes two cents per pound, was, on motion of Mr. Cox, stricken out. The next paragraph was that imposing a duty on all screws of iron not otherwise provided for, and on screws of any other metal than iron of forty per cent a textorem.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., moved to reduce it to twenty per cent. Rejected—46 to 0.

Mr. Rooks moved to make it thirty per cent. Rejected. ent. Rejected 46 to 70.

Mr. Rougens moved to make it thirty per cent. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to make it thirty-five per cent.

Agreed to 45 to 53. Mr. Allison moved to make it inity-are per cent. Agreed to -65 to 53.

Mr. GARVIELD, (rep.) of Ohis, moved to strike out the words "not otherwise provided for," so as to place all iron screws on the same basis. Rejected—52 to 54.

On motion of Mr. Acid swock the paragraph was struck only leaving the duty on iron screws as under the present law.

Mr. Boll SROK moved to strike out the next paragraph as to wessels of cast iron and irons, her.

Mr. GEISWOLD (dom.) of M. Y., argued that striking out the paragraph would not give the relief required, as the present duty was probibitory.

Without disposing of the motion the committee rose, having progressed as far as page eighteen of the bill, which contains fifty pages. having progressed as far as page eighteen of the bill, which contains fifty pages. The House then, at half-past five, adjourned until to-mor-

#### THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Com merce—Specches and Resolutions of Con-delence and Appointment of a Committee to Receive Subscriptions.

The call for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at one P. M. yesterday to take some action relative to the late Richmond disaster did not meet with a very hearty response in numbers, but the action taken was prompt, and measures were set on foot to raise pecuniary aid for the widows and children of the victims, which are very sure to elicit generous subscriptions not only from all the members whose co-operative assistance in the matter it was

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE took the chair, in the absence of the President, and, calling the meeting to order, explained its object in a brief and sympathetic speech, most fitting to the occasion. Such a disaster, at-tended with such fatal and melancholy results, could most fitting to the occasion. Such a disaster, attended with such fatal and melancholy results, could not fail to excite the warmest sympathies of the people, and these sympathies would speedily find expression in tangible assistance to its surviving sufferers. It was fits pleasure as a delegate of the Chamber to attend the recent meeting of the Board of Fracie in Richmond, where they were treated with the most marked courtesy and unbounded liberality. The assistons of the Board were held in the same building, and tose nature and extent of the disaster were all the more vividity presented to him. He hoped that their liberality and that of the public would not only be commensurate with the liberality of the people of Richmond, but such as the present painful calamity plainly required at their hands.

Mr. A.-A. Low offered the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the members of this Chamber have read with the most painful emotion such details as have been published of the recent calamity in the city of Richmond—aciannity which has desolated the hearts and homes of huadreds of people and covered the whole community with the garments of mourning; and that this event offers a fitting occasion for this Chamber, and for our fellow citizens generally, to manifest, by word and by deed, their sympathy for the bereaved and sufficted.

Resolved, That the desalt of more than sixty men of mature years and the disabiling of two hundred others, by the failing in of the Capitol at Richmond, will not only bring sorrow and suffering to the widows and children of the decased and the families of those who are temporarily deprived of their natural protectors, but will necessarily reduce a large number of persons to a condition of want and dependence; and feeling how seriously this pressure must fall upon a community that has had so much to endure in years past, this Chamber would express the hope that the call for aid which comes to them will be cheerfully and generously answered.

Succeeding the reading of the resolutions Mr. Low moved their adoption in a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. S. B. Chittenden, who seconded the motion in a speech warmly eulogistic of the people of Richmond, and setting forth the terrible results of the late disaster, and how strongly it appealed to their sympathy and aid.

After a brief speech from General Wetmore the resolutions were adopted and the following gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions:—William E. Dodge, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, C. H. Marshall, J. S. T. Stranhan, H. W. Tappen, H. B. Cladin, E. S. Jaffray, S. H. Lathrop, P. A. Conking, J. J. Cisco, George P. Ward, M. O. Roberts and Henry Clews.

On motion the name of the chairman was added to the committee, and R. meeting thereupon adjourned.

Appeal for Ald for the Richmond Sufferers NEW YORK, May 2, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I am certain that if the generous-hearted people o New York appreciated the full extent of suffering consequent upon the terrible calamity at Richmond. Va., they would contribute liberally to alleviate it. Nearly 200 men were killed and disabled by this horrid secident, a majority of them poor men, with families dependent upon them for support. The community, not yet recovered from the ruin and devastation of war, is poorly prepared to minister to so much want, suddenly and unexpectedly created. A wity of 60,000 persons is shrouded in mourning. Political differences have sunk to nothingness before this awful dispensation, and without distinction of party, all classes are laboring to help the unfortunate victims and their families. I appeal through you to the people of New York for aid for these sufferers. It is imperatively needed, Committees of the most responsible citizens of Rich. for aid for these sufferers. It is imperatively needed. Committees of the most responsible clitzens of Richmond are appointed to properly distribute all funds sent them. I know such an appeal has never been made in vain to the people of this city, and it has never been made in a more deserving and needful case. I am sure generous New Yorkers will take this opportunity of showing the kind and fraternal feeling towards the South which has been newly aroused by this inscrutable dispensation.

JAMES M. PLATT, Jr.,

Member of Congress, Second district of Virginia.

THE LONG ISLAND MYSTERY.

Nostrand Supposed to Have Committed Suicide-All the Facts.

The article published in the HERALD yesterday relative to the horrible death of David Nostrand, of Jericho, Long, Island, created the most profoun consternation, as the subject of the article was a more widely know and universally respected.

During the day there lingered about the premise small groups of people, all expressing sorrow for his untimely end and sympathy for his family. The house in which he lived is of ancient structure though lately rebuilt to keep pace with modern improvements. It is situated on a high mound, overlooking two beautiful ponds where flourish gold and silver fishes. To the rear of the house is located the farm and pastures, comprising 140 acres, all being under cultivation. To the southwest of the house is located the barns and outbuildings, they being surro unded by the ponds above referred to into one of which flows the refuse of the stables. In the most southerly of these occurred the frightful tragely.

the most southerly of these occurred the frightful tragelly.

The barns are all connected, and this one was partly filled with hay; from the window of which the cattle are fed. To ascend the mow it was necessary to pass through most of the adjoining buildings, and then squeeze the body through a small hole. It was into this appartment that Nostrand's little son observed him trying to get, when he grew furious and scoided the little feitow for following him. It was customary for the boy to follow him about, as they worked together and were seldom apart. This was on Friday and on Saturday at noon he was found to be missing.

Early in the morning he gave orders to the men

worked together and were seldom apart. This was on Friday and on Saturday at noon he was found to be missing.

Early in the morning he gave orders to the men to go to their work in the fleids, and sent his son to attend an auction at hicksville, much against the little fellow's will. He was seen about the premises at about eight o'clock, and when in the house looked so wild that he frightened his wife. He went out, but when dinner time arrived he did not return, and the household began to fear for his safety. All were in search of him, but he could not be found. A line was missing from the harness in the barn, and this caused the first suspicion. On going into his room one of his two razors was goose, and then occurred suspicion number two. Search was made for him in every direction, but without avail, when a Mr. Seaman took up a fork and opened a window of the hayloft, when the mystery was revealed; for there, suspended from a beam by the neck, with his clothes covered with blood, was exposed to view the lifeless body of the unfortunate man. The poor wife went into fits at beholding it, as did also the little boy, while those around shuddered with horror. It was not known that he had cut his throat until cut down, when the head became reversed. A part of the rope was cut, and his long whiskers was divised, one-half remalating on the chin and the other balf made last to the lower portion of the neck by the rope. The body was left in the barn until it had been reviewed by the Coroner.

Upon a beam running north and south was found a vial and a half bottle of optum labelled "Castor oil," about one-third of it having been used. It is thought that he attempted self-destruction in this way; out no testimony can be had on this point. An analysis of the contents of the bottle proved that it was too weak to be effective. He was a man of medium height, stout build and nealthy complexion.

it was too weak to be effective. He was a man of mediam height, stout build and neathly complexion. He was forty-five years of age, and had been mar-ried eighteen years. He leaves a wife and three

the absence of the Coroner. The jury reviewed the corpse and the premises, and finally returned a verdict of death by violence at his own hands. The body was placed on ice and the wounds sewed up. The funeral will take place to-day, and will be largely attended, as he was the leading man in his native town. Justice Franklin, of Oyster bay, held the inquest in

The following bills were approved by Governor Hoffman on Saturday, and are now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:-

To establish a police force in Troy:
Releasing estate to Nelson Dufort,
Dividing wards in the city of Troy.
Incorporating New Berlin.
To provide for payment of certificates to soldiers
of the war of 1812.

# THE COURTS.

The Sheridan Murder Case-Important to Merchants and Ship Owners Sentences in the Court of General Semions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Sheridan Murder Case Set Down for Trial.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People vs. Thomas Sherulan.—In this case the prisoner is indicted for the wilful murder of his wife by shooting. On the application of Edwin James and Josian Fletcher, counsel for the accused, and the District Attorney consenting, the Court set down the case for trial on Monday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT-SENERAL TERM.

Important to Merchants and Ship Owners-What Constitutes a Delivery of Ocean Borne Goods.

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady.

Redmond vs. The Liverpoot and Philadelphia Steamship Company.—In this case It appears a case of goods being brought by one of the defendant's steamers from Europe had been subsequently lost. It was proved, however, that it had be livered over the vessel's side and received by the Custom officers in charge, and checked by them. The general rule is well settled that a delivery on the wharfat a proper time, without notice discharges the carrier of water borne goods, (Ely vs. New Haven Railroad Co., 53 Barb, 207.) Mr. Justice Brady the carrier of water borne goods. Livy vs. New Haven Rallroad Co., 53 Barb, 207.) Mr. Justice Brady is of the opinion that this case is an exception to the rule because he considers the case of goods in controversy was discharged in the night time. I cannot find that the referre finds any such fact specifically. I think also, if he had so found, it would have been against the clear weight of the testimony, which, according to my understanding of it, shows the delivery to have been in the daytime. Besides, the case in question contained dutable goods, which were not paid of necessity under the United States statutes and Treasury regulations in evidence. The Custom House officers were the only persons authorized to receive such goods on the wharf. There is no dispute but that they did receive this case, whather unladen in the day or night time, and with its receipt by them, in my opinion, the liability of the delendants terminated. I think the judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PAST 1.

A Physician's Horse on "Livery." Before Judge Jones and a jury.

Edwin M. Kettogg vs. John and Francis McNicol.-The plaintiff in this case is a physician and boarded horse at the plaintiff's livery stables, his horse at the plaintiff's livery stables, in East Twelfth street, near University place, for upward of three years. He now alleges that the defendants, without his knowledge or consent, used and abused his animal by hiring him out to their customers as a livery stable horse, and brings suit to recover \$1,500 damages. The defendants deny the using of the horse without plaintiff's knowledge, and set up a counter claim of thirty-seven dollars for board, which counter claim plaintiff repudiates. Veruict for plaintiff thirteen dollars.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Gunning S. Bedford. The May term of this court commenced yesterday. City Judge Bedford presiding. As there was a grand jury summoned in the Oyer and Terminer, those grand jurors who answered to their names in this court were discharged till next-Monday. ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE-ONE OF THE ROBBERS

The only case tried by the jury was an indictment for robbery against Henry Johnson and John Brown the former having demanded a separate trial. The complainant, John Riley, testified that on the 10th of complainant, John Riley, testified that on the 10th of April he went into a concert saloon in Chatham street, and after drinking with a girl agreed to accompany her to Rose street; that he was followed by the defendants, and when ascending the stoop of the house he was knocked down by Brown and his heart nearly kicked out of him by Johnson, and during the assault \$250 was taken from him. Officer Hiedleburg was attracted to the spot by the noise, and heard Riley say, "Give me my money and let me go." Mr. Howe, who defended Johnson, called a number of witnesses, some of whom were "preity waiter girls," to contradict the statement made by the complainant.

the complainant.

MR. FELLOWS SUMMED UP FOR THE PEOPLE.

After a clear and impartial charge by Judge Bedford, the jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. His Honor respected the suggestion of the jury and sentenced Johnson to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

SIX CHARGES OF GRAND LARGENY—SENT TO STATE

SIX CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY—SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Richard Burns, against whom Mr. Tweed said he had four indictments for grand increny and two for the minor offence, pleaded guilty to one of the charges. On the 14th of December, 1869, Burns stole ninety-one dollars worth of clothing, the property of John Byrne. His Honor said he was informed that Burns had just come from serving four months on the Island, and he would send him four years to the State Prison.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—
The People vs. William H. Sexton and John E. Fox, forgery; same vs. Arthur O'Keefe, felomons assault and battery; same vs. James Kelly, do.; same vs. Peter Woods, de.; same vs. Frank Bellman, do.; same vs. John Burns, Charles Winch and John Ellis, grand larceny; same vs. John Ellis, do.; same vs. Davis and Henry Martin, do.; same vs. John Reinhardt, do.; same vs. James Conway and Frank Shaler, do.; same vs. Bernard Moses, do.; same vs. Adolph Marks, do.

## COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham. Court opens at half-past ten A. M. De murrers 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 243. Law and fact Nos. 187, 22, 34, 53, 56, 57, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51. No causes will be set down during SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Car lozo. Calendar called at twelve M. 19, 38, 61, 63,

69. SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Before Judge Jones, 599. 1,663, 1,725, 1,729, 1,683, 1,731, 1,435, 1,825, 1,827, 1,833, 1,835, 1,837, 1,839, 1,841, 1,846, Part II—Adjourned to May 9. COMMON PLEAS TRIAL TERM.—Parts 1 and 2 MARINE COURT TRIAL TERM.—Part 1, before Judge Gross.—Nos. 622, 722, 728, 892, 997, 1,003 1,010, 1,015, 1,016, 1,024, 1,051, 1,123, 1,177, 1,056, 1,237, Part 2—Nos. 870, 1,002, 294, 750, 1,117 1,033, 933, 934, 1,201, 1,021, 1,022, 1,163, 1,081, 1,085

> THE SESSIONS.

Appointments by the Mayor Under the New Dispensation-Justice Dowling Restored to His Sphere of Usefulness-Justice Shandle to be His Associate.

The lovers of law and order who witnessed with regret the legislative trickery against that terror of evil doers-Justice Dowling-will be pleased to learn that, in accordance with the power conferred upon him. Mayor Hall has reinstated that indomitable and independent defender and expounder of law and justice to the position which he filled so creditably previous to the late "cruel war" of the factions. In this connection Mayor Hall has issued the following pronunciamento, which fully explains itself:—

Itself.—

The Mayor has been directed by section forty-nine of chapter 383 of the laws of 1876 to designate two Police Justices to hold the Court of Special Sessions—this pursuing a mange in our municipal history similar to that which some years ago existed when other magnitrates were also locality years ago existed when other magnitrates were also locality years ago for me to designate Justice Dowling as one. He seems to the account there are not be an imperative pile duty for me to designate Justice Dowling as one. He seems to folice Prior to that he was a vigilant, discriminating and realous captain of police. His experience during twenty years past is in every way necessary to the peace and good order of the city, to whose criminan classes he had been a terror. Next to Justice Dowling in point of experience seems to come Justice Shandley, who has already served a full term as Folice Justice. But prior, to that he was for many years connected prominently with one of our city courts, in the capacity with one of our city courts, in the capacity of cierk. In that post of duty he had daily intercourse with judges, lawyers and hitigants. His courage, independence and fidelity to duty were fully demonstrated on many emphatic occasions to the undersigned when he had the honor, as District Attorney, to co-operate with Justice Shandley. Under these convictions they are designated in the more appropriate form subjoined.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.,
May 2, 1870. 

City of New Fork, M.—Be it remembered that on this 2d
day of May, A. D. 1870, pursuant to the provisions and mandate of section 49, of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, 1 do
design ats as the two Police Justices of the city of New York,
who shall hereafter hold the Court of Special Seasions of the
Peace in and for the city and county of New York as
in said section. It is provided said court shall
hereafter be held; Joseph Dowling, Police Justice elected
for the Second Police Judicial District of said city, and Edward J. Shandley, Police Justice elected for the Fifth Police
Justica of Said city. In winess, my hand and seal
on the day and in the year aforesaid.

A. OAKEY HALL. Mayor of the City of New York

AVOTHER JERSEY RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

The Conductor and Baggage Muster

Arrested. Considerable excitement was occasioned yester-

day afternoon at the Morris and Essex Railroad depot in Newark, in consequence of the ejectment of a passenger srom the Montelair train, which left New York at ten minutes of four P. M. The passenger, who is said to be a Mr. Cory, formerly an officer of the road was provided with a commu-ter's visket, aimen, however, expired on the 30th of April, and declined paying fare or

gotting off, so the conductor, with the assistance of the baggage master, on thea rrival of the train in Newerk, put him off. Coney dan previolatly consulted the passengers, and they advised him not to pay, but suffer himself to be ejected. The trate, after a delay of about five minutes, went rough, but on the return trip at Bl

### NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, co r-

1869, 1870. 1869, 1870. 1869, 1870. 3A. M. 61 59 3 P. M. 74 76 6A. M. 39 57 6 P. M. 70 68 9 A. M. 68 66 9 P. M. 67 64 12 M. 70 69 12 P. M. 60 62 Average temperature yesterday 67 67 54 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 66%

The Fire Commissioners held an executive session yesterday. The business transacted was not made The Board of Aldermen met vesterday afternoon

out, without transacting any business, adjourned The ship Hudson, Captain Pratt, which arrived at

this port yesterday from London, brings the exten-sive Van Amburg menagerie, and also thirty Alder-ney cows and six calves. Abraham Cohen, of 154 Madison street, fell down stairs, in his store, 167 Water street, on Sunday

morning, and sustained serious injuries. He was yesterday morning removed to his residence. It is rumored that Comptroller Connolly will waive the right conferred upon him to appoint an extra Tax Commissioner. As the provision is permissive, not mandatory, no appointment will be made, at least for the present.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the two story brick house in 130th street, near Sixth avenue, owned by G. W. Loss, of 70 Futton street, and occu-pted by William Bidgdon, damaging the building \$600 and the furniture \$500.

A complimentary concert will be given to Miss Alide Topp, the celebrated planist, at the Union League Club theatre this evening. It will be her last appearance before the American public. The Mendelssohn Giec Cint, Miss Adelaide Philips, Mrs. Imogene Brown, Levey and Von Inten will assist.

T. Stewart and Moses H. Grinneil, amounting to \$52,000, for the benefit of the family of the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, was deposited yesterday with the New York Trust Company, the company agreeing to act as the trustees of the fund.

City Chamberlain Bradley, following in the foot-

steps of his illustrious predecessor, has returned to

the city treasury as the amount accruing for interest on the public moneys in his possession, during the past month, \$6,354, making, in all, some \$216,000 returned since the commencement of that course by Mr. Sweeny. At the annual meeting of Live Oak Exempt Associatton, No. 44, held at their rooms, No. 9 avenue D, last evening, the following officers were elected for

the ensuing year:—Prestient, William M. Oakley; Vice President, Patrick McGowan; Secretary, John S. Miller; Treasurer, William Elliott, Jr.; Trusteca, Peter Maloney, George A. Moore and Frank Mar-tinez. The body of an unknown woman, about forty years of age, and five feet in height, was found floating in the dock foot of Seventeenth street, East river, yesterday. The remains were removed to the Morgue and Coroner Keenan notified to hold an inquest. De-ceased had dark brown hair and wore a merino dress, white skirt, gray knit stockings and laced

The Sisters of the Stranger hold their annual meeting this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, in room 45 Bible House. The entrance is on Astor place, next to the Post Office. This society has for its object the relief of all strangers without regard to creed or nationality. It is composed of ladies belonging to various churches in New York. All who take an interest in this good work are invited to

communication from Dr. Morris, of the Health Roard setting forth, on the information of Mr. Charles Hotchkiss, on the information of Mr. Charles Hotchkiss, of the St. James Hotel, that a person had died suddenly in that hotel on Saturday last. The name of deceased, cause of death, nor any of the particulars connected with the matter were farmished the Coroner. An investigation will be had.

Dr. Morris, the new Sanitary Board of Health, has been installed in office, and for a few days has devoted much time to arranging for a vigorous campaign upon fat melters, relapsing

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, Christopher Klersted, late Police Surgeon, who was on Friday dismissed for improper treatment of lie claims that he has been a practising physician and surgeon for twenty-five years, and can prove that his treatment of Dowling was proper. The Board referred the application to the Board of Surgeons. The resignation of Sergeant James S. Mathew, of the Forty-first precinct, was received and accepted by the old Board. The resignation of Deputy Naval Officer Cornell S.

Franklin, on account of ill health, terminates on the part of that gentleman an official career of some thirty years. Mr. Franklin was appointed to a clerkship in the Naval Office in 1841, under President Harrison. He was made a deputy naval officer in 1849; was Naval Officer from the period of Mr. Hone's death until the appointment of his successor; acting naval officer from the death of Mr. M. F. Odelinital the appointment of the present incumbent, General Merritt, by whom he was appointed a denuity. A very flattering minute, but one that it was deemed was well merited, was yesterday adopted by

the Preachers' Meeting in relation to the death of Bishop Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Drs. Harris and Roche, who had known him long and intimately, presented the paper, which was discussed by Taylor, Woodruff, Curry and others. By some it was deemed too adulatory and fulsome, but by others the contrary. It represented him as the greatest man the Methodist Church has had, and one of its sublimestithinkers and one of the brightest exemples of Christianity. It was deemed by Dr. Curry that an invidious distinction had been made between Bishops Thompson and Kingsley, and to the neglect of the Jatter' who had done far more for Methodism than had Dr. Thompson. The paper was adopted and ordered to be printed in the Charch journals. A committee will present a similar paper in regard to Bishop Kingsley's death next week. The presiding elders of the New York and Brooklyn districts were appointed a committee to arrange the details of the appointed a committee to arrange the details of the religious services to be observed next Friday week as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the New York and New York East Conferences as, recommended by those bodies in their late sessions.

## BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

Mr. John Linskey was appointed Commissioner of Jurors yesterday, in place of Nelson Shorman.

No important steps have been taken as yet by the Excise Commissioners. They are to meet in the office of the Superintendent of Buildings until they can procure a more suitable place. Yesterday the vestible of the City Hall was

crowded with politicians, who were making every effort to secure positions under the new Board of Police Commissioners. As the Mayor was ill and unle to appear, no appointments were made. James Worth was assaulted while passing through Water street on Sunday night, and it is feared that

the blow from his assailant fractured his skull. His assailant was chased for some distance by Officer Campbell, of the Forty-second precinct, but he made The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. It was reported that \$7,388,000 had been expended in the construction of

the water works, the revenue from which will soon make the works self-supporting. The President of the Board of Aldermen was authorized to appoint seven members to act as a board of health.